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(54) **AIRCRAFT COMPRISING A REVERSIBLE
ROTARY ELECTRICAL MACHINE**

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(75) Inventors: **Jérôme Mavier**, Toulouse (FR); **Etienne Foch**, Toulouse (FR); **Jean-Louis Lando**, Saverdun (FR); **Xavier Roboam**, Colomiers (FR); **Jan Barkowsky**, Schwerin (DE)

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(73) Assignees: **AIRBUS OPERATIONS SAS**,
Toulouse (FR); **AIRBUS
OPERATIONS GmbH**, Hamburg (DE)

Primary Examiner — Rexford Barnie

Assistant Examiner — Daniel Kessie

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Oblon, McClelland, Maier
& Neustadt, L.L.P.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention concerns an aircraft comprising a reversible rotary electrical machine (30), a wheel (35) for imparting movement to a stream of air, linked to said machine (30), a first ventilation duct (10, 15) configured to supply said wheel (35) with air, an electricity distribution network (70), a reversible power converter (40) connected to said machine (30) and to said network (70), and a control circuit (50) configured to control said converter (40) for, in a motor operating mode of said machine (30), taking a supply current from said network (70) to supply said machine (30) and drive said wheel (35), and, in an alternator operating mode of said machine (30), in which a stream of air flows in said first ventilation duct (15) and imparts movement to said wheel (35), to provide supply power to said network (70) which is generated by said machine (30) driven by said wheel (35).

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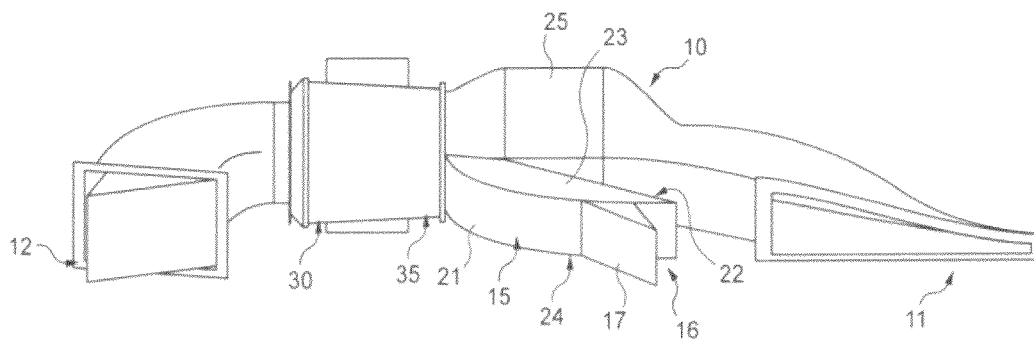
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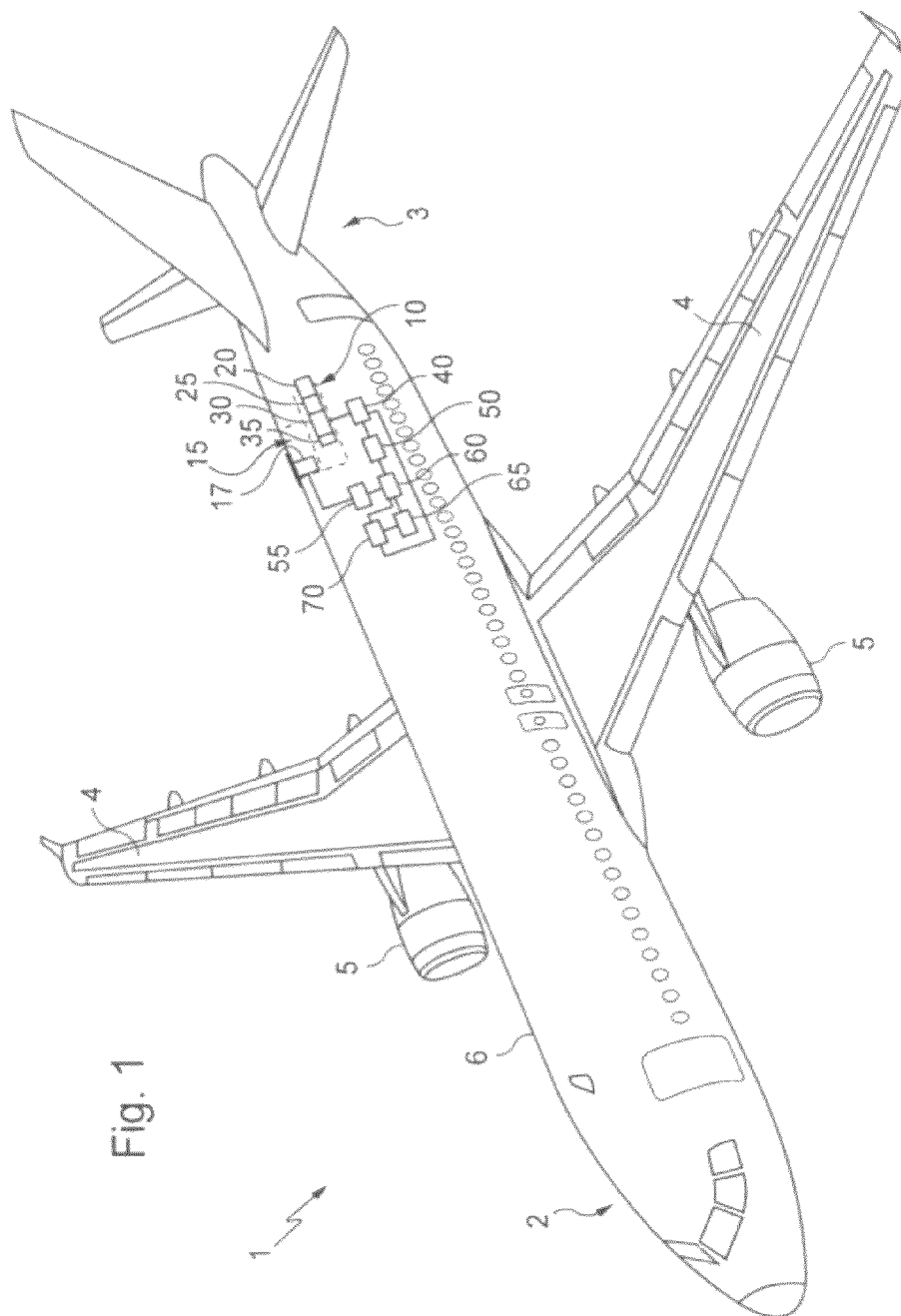
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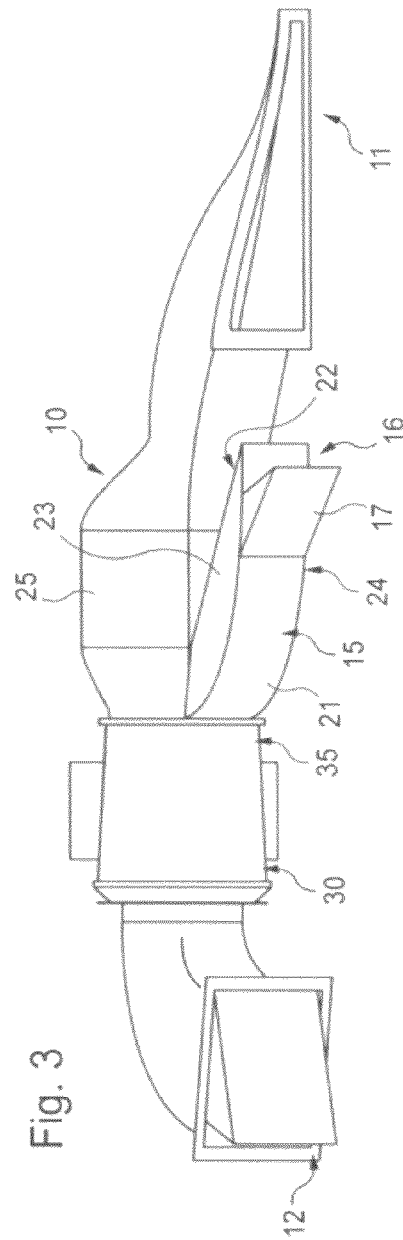
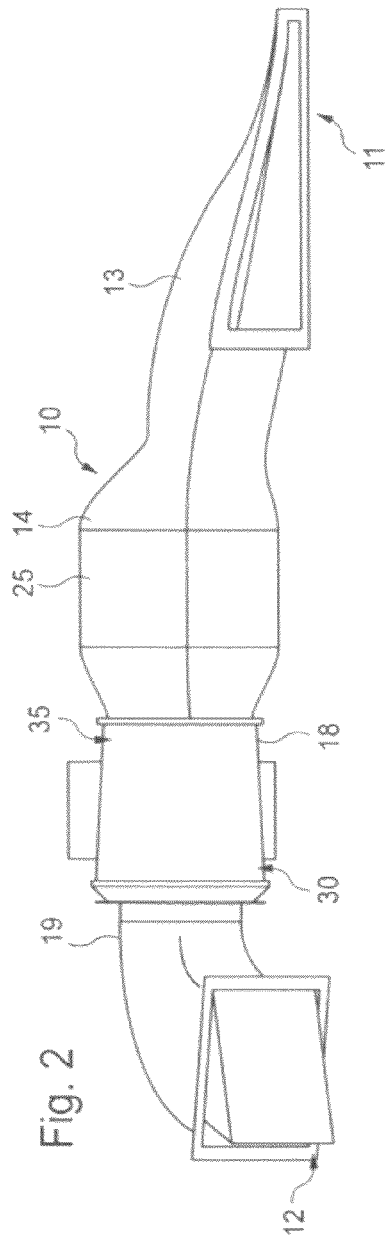
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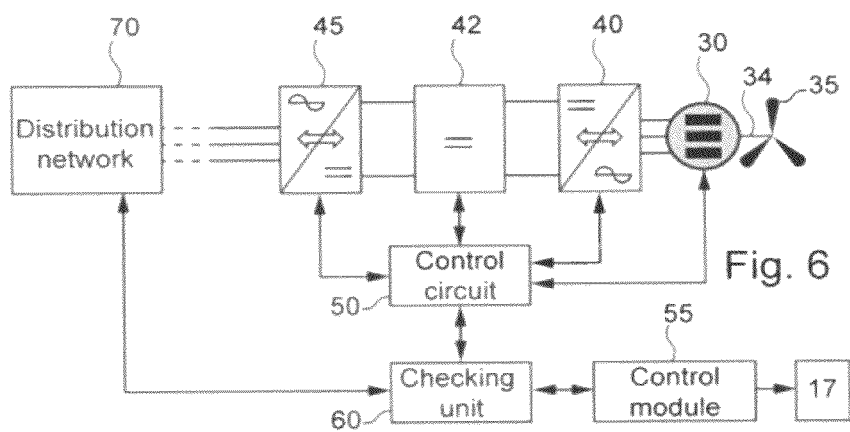
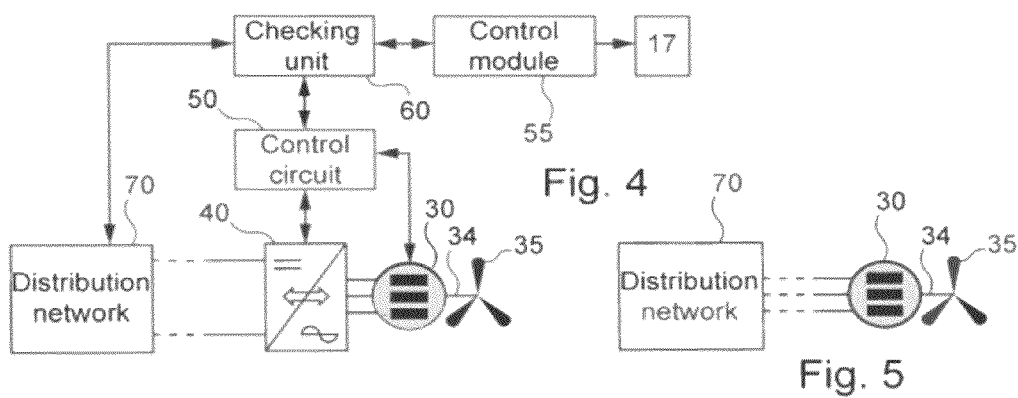
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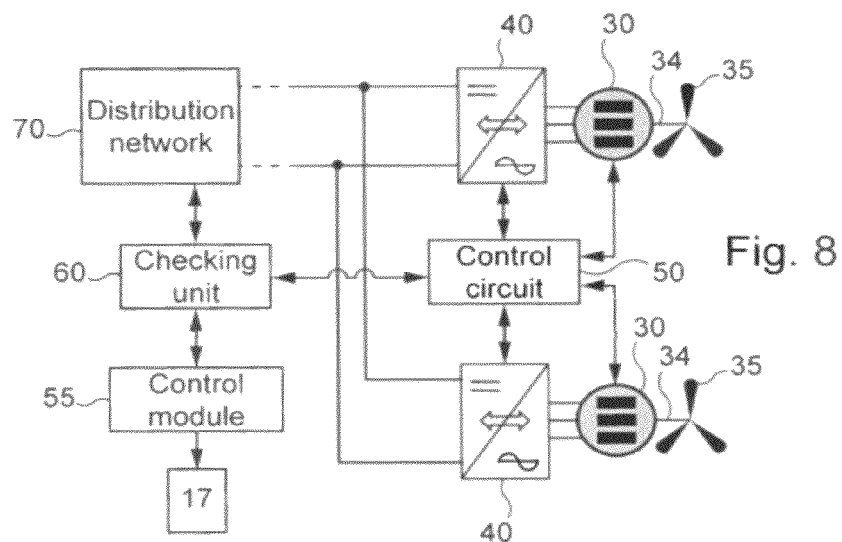
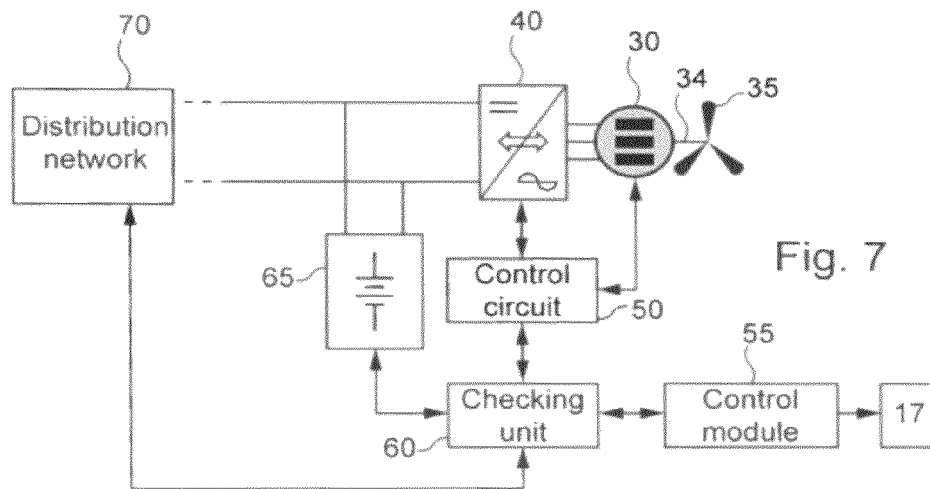
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AIRCRAFT COMPRISING A REVERSIBLE ROTARY ELECTRICAL MACHINE

The invention relates to aircraft comprising a reversible rotary electrical machine operating in particular as a fan in its motor mode.

It is known that aircraft comprise numerous on-board equipment which consume electrical energy, even increasingly so. It is necessary, in normal operation of an aircraft, to generate a sufficient quantity of electrical energy when the aircraft is in a flight phase, during the take-off and landing phases, but this is also so in case of emergency, that is to say in what is referred to as emergency operation.

For this, it is known to adapt the specification of an electric current generator driven by a shaft coupled to an engine of the aircraft. This generator, also termed "Auxiliary Power Unit" (APU), is a turbine supplied with the fuel of the aircraft, whose role is to supply electrical energy and also to supply high temperature compressed air used either to start the engines, or for air conditioning or pressurization of the aircraft.

A generator dedicated to emergency operation is generally installed in the aircraft, and it is possible to adapt its specifications.

Energy storage modules are furthermore installed within the aircraft, generally linked to an electricity distribution network of the aircraft. These modules are for example formed by batteries and/or capacitors.

The generator and the modules make it possible to supply the required quantity of electrical energy to the consumers of the aircraft.

The invention aims to provide an aircraft capable of generating a sufficient quantity of electrical energy simply, conveniently and economically.

For this, the invention concerns an aircraft comprising:

at least one rotary electrical machine;

at least one wheel for imparting movement to a stream of air, linked to said at least one rotary electrical machine;

at least one system to cool;

at least one first ventilation duct configured to supply said wheel with air;

an electricity distribution network;

at least one power converter connected to said at least one rotary electrical machine and to said electricity distribution network and

at least one control circuit configured to control said at least one power converter;

said at least one rotary electrical machine is reversible and said at least one power converter is reversible, said at least one control circuit being configured to control said at least one reversible power converter for:

in a first motor operating mode of said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine, taking a supply current from said electricity distribution network to electrically supply said reversible rotary electrical machine and thereby drive said at least one wheel for imparting movement to a stream of air, by virtue of which said at least one system to cool is cooled; and

in a second alternator operating mode of said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine, in which a stream of air flows in said at least one first ventilation duct and imparts movement to said at least one wheel, providing supply power to said electricity distribution network, which power is generated by said reversible rotary electrical machine which is driven by said wheel.

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By virtue of the invention, additional electrical energy is received without having to raise the specifications for the generator, and/or without having to add energy storage modules.

Advantageously, rather than supplying more electrical energy to the distribution network, it is possible to reduce the specifications of that generator and/or eliminate energy storage modules, for the same quantity of electrical energy supplied to the network.

By virtue of the invention, it is even possible to eliminate a generator dedicated to emergency operation.

Furthermore, the use of rotary electrical machines present in the aircraft enables very economical production of electrical energy, of course provided that those machines do not have a coefficient of use equal to 1 (that is to say provided they are not, without counting the phases of electrical energy generation according to the invention, already in motor operation all the time).

These rotary electrical machines operate in motor mode, that is to say as a fan for cooling a system to cool, for example only in phases of take-off, landing, and low altitude flight, in other words when the rate of flow of air entering a ventilation duct in which that system is installed is insufficient for that system to be able to cool without the assistance of the fan. The rest of the time, those rotary electrical machines may operate as an alternator in order to supply the distribution network with electrical energy.

According to a preferred feature, said at least one first ventilation duct comprises a device for regulating the rate of flow of the stream of air entering that first duct.

The first duct advantageously enables the wheel to be directly supplied with the air, which is at a sufficient pressure to drive the reversible rotary electrical machine and so generate electrical energy.

According to another preferred feature, the aircraft comprises a control module configured to control said device for regulating the rate of flow of the stream of air entering said first duct, by virtue of which said regulating device is able to minimize the rate of flow of air in motor mode and adapt or even maximize the rate of flow of air in alternator mode, depending on the need for energy in the network.

Advantageously, this regulating device makes it possible to adapt, or even maximize, the rate of flow of air passing within the first duct and supplying the wheel. Thus, the electrical power generated by the rotary electrical machine may be adapted, or even maximized, simply and conveniently.

According to preferred features of the aircraft according to the invention that are simple, convenient and economical:

the aircraft comprises at least one second ventilation duct in which are disposed said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine and at least partially said at least one system to cool; and

the first ventilation duct is juxtaposed against said second ventilation duct and comprises an air inlet and an opposite air outlet, which air outlet discharges into said second ventilation duct.

Advantageously, the air supplying the wheel is conveyed both by the first ventilation duct and by the second ventilation duct.

According to another preferred feature, the aircraft comprises at least one energy storage module electrically connected to said electricity distribution network.

Thus, the electrical energy generated by the reversible rotary electrical machine is sent either directly to the electricity distribution network, or to the energy storage module.

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According to other preferred features of the aircraft according to the invention that are simple, convenient and economical:

at least one control circuit is configured to control the power delivered by said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine by adapting the current passing through at least one reversible converter;

at least one control circuit is configured to control the voltage supplied by at least one reversible converter to said electricity distribution network;

at least one control circuit is configured to control the current supplied by at least one reversible converter to said electricity distribution network, by virtue of which said at least one rotary electrical machine acts as a source of current;

the aircraft comprises a d.c./d.c. type electrical energy coupling device disposed between a first reversible converter and a second reversible converter, said first reversible converter being connected to said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine and said second reversible converter being connected to said distribution network, said at least one control circuit being configured to control the voltage supplied by said d.c./d.c. type electrical energy coupling device to said second reversible converter;

the aircraft comprises at least one energy storage module connected to the distribution network and to said at least one reversible converter, and a checking unit which is configured to check said at least one control circuit, said checking unit furthermore being configured to check the voltage at the terminals of said at least one energy storage module.

the checking unit is configured to check the quantities of current entering and current leaving said at least one energy storage module; and

the distribution network transports alternating or direct current electrical energy.

The control circuit and the checking unit are adapted to control and/or check, for example the reversible power converter, according to different energy management strategies.

According to still another preferred feature, at least one reversible rotary electrical machine operates in alternator mode when the aircraft is in what is referred to as emergency operation.

In this emergency operation, one or more reversible rotary electrical machines may generate and supply part of or all the required electrical energy.

If only part of the energy is supplied, the rest of the required energy may be supplied for example by one or more energy storage modules.

It is thus possible to reduce the specifications of the generator dedicated to the emergency operation, or even to eliminate it. According to still another preferred feature, the system to cool is a heat exchanger.

This heat exchanger is used for cooling a fluid (air or liquid) flowing in a cooling system integrated into the aircraft, which system is adapted to cooperate with air conditioning of the aircraft, or to cool consumers of electricity.

The disclosure of the invention will now be continued with the description of an example embodiment, given below by way of illustrative and non-limiting example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic perspective view of an aircraft;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a main ventilation duct;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the main ventilation duct against which is juxtaposed a dedicated ventilation duct;

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FIG. 4 is a diagrammatic view of the electrical circuit of the aircraft according to a first example embodiment of the invention; and

FIGS. 5 to 8 are diagrammatic views of the electrical circuit of the aircraft according to five other example embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 1 illustrates an aircraft 1 provided with a fuselage 6, which has a front part 2 and a rear part 3, wings 4 each of which is attached to the fuselage 6 at a central part thereof, and two engines 5, each of those engines 5 being attached to a lower wall of a respective wing 4 and extending from the respective wing 4 parallel to the fuselage 6 towards the front part 2 of the aircraft 1.

This aircraft 1 further comprises, in the rear part 3 of its fuselage 6, a main ventilation duct 10 and a dedicated ventilation duct 15 which is juxtaposed against the main ventilation duct 10.

In the rear part 3 of its fuselage 6, the aircraft 1 further comprises an integrated system 20 for cooling a fluid adapted to supply for example an air conditioning system of the aircraft 1 and/or adapted to cool electrical consumers.

This integrated cooling system 20 is partially disposed in the main ventilation duct 10.

The aircraft 1 further comprises a heat exchanger 25 situated in the vicinity of the integrated cooling system 20 and which is adapted to cool the fluid passing in that cooling system 20 by virtue of the circulation of that fluid through the heat exchanger 25.

The heat exchanger 25 is disposed within the main ventilation duct 10.

The aircraft 1 further comprises a reversible rotary electrical machine 30 situated in the vicinity of the heat exchanger 25 and disposed within the main ventilation duct 10.

This reversible rotary electrical machine 30 comprises a rotor (not shown) able to turn about a longitudinal axis so as to drive an output shaft 34 (FIGS. 4 to 9), and a stator (not shown) mounted around the rotor.

The longitudinal axis constitutes the output shaft and the rotational axis of the rotor of the reversible rotary electrical machine 30.

The aircraft 1 further comprises a wheel 35 for imparting movement to a stream of air, which is mounted on the output shaft 34 of the reversible rotary electrical machine 30, externally thereof.

The wheel 35 has a set of blades whose free end substantially follows the profile of the inner surface of the main ventilation duct 10.

The wheel 35 is thus here disposed within that main ventilation duct 10.

The assembly formed by the reversible rotary electrical machine 30 and the wheel 35 for imparting movement to a stream of air forms a fan adapted to send cold air (by extraction or blowing) in the direction of the heat exchanger 25 in order to cool it.

In this case, it is the reversible rotary electrical machine 30 which is electrically supplied and which drives the wheel 35 to impart movement to a stream of air.

In addition to rotationally driving the wheel 35 to impart movement to a stream of air in the direction of the heat exchanger 25 (motor mode), the reversible rotary electrical machine 30 is capable of being rotationally driven by that wheel 35, itself driven by a stream of air passing in the dedicated ventilation duct 15, to produce electrical energy (alternator mode).

For this, the aircraft 1 further comprises an electricity distribution network 70 connected to the reversible rotary electrical machine 30.

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The aircraft 1 also comprises a checking unit 60, a control circuit 50 as well as a reversible power converter 40.

The reversible power converter 40 is connected to the rotary electrical machine 30, to the control circuit 50 and to the electricity distribution network 70.

The control circuit 50 is furthermore connected to the checking unit 60.

This checking unit 60 is furthermore connected to the electricity distribution network 70.

The aircraft 1 further comprises energy storage modules 65 connected to the checking unit 60 and also connected to the electricity distribution network 70.

These energy storage modules 65 comprise for example a supply battery (of Nickel-Cadmium type), and/or a plurality of capacitive cells for forming at least one supercapacitor, or even several of them in parallel.

The dedicated ventilation duct 15 has a device for regulating the rate of flow of air entering that duct 15.

The aircraft 1 further comprises a control module 55 adapted to control the regulating device 17 of the duct 15.

This control module 55 is connected to the checking unit 60.

The checking unit 60 here forms a part of a main checking unit of the aircraft 1.

FIG. 2 illustrates the main ventilation duct 10 in isolation with, inside it, the heat exchanger 25, the reversible rotary electrical machine 30 and the wheel (not visible in that Figure).

This main ventilation duct 10 comprises an air inlet 11 and an air outlet 12 which are formed in the fuselage 6 of the aircraft 1, that air inlet 11 being directed towards the lower part 2 and the air outlet 12 being directed towards the rear part 3.

This air inlet 11 of the main ventilation duct 10 has a curved form which diverges towards the inside of that main duct 10, well-known under the name NACA type air inlet.

This main ventilation duct 10 has a first section 13 extending from the air inlet 11, that first section having a flared shape up to a second section 14 which is widened relative to the first section 13.

In that second section 14 the heat exchanger 25 is disposed.

This main ventilation duct 10 furthermore has a third section 18 which is narrowed relative to the second section 14, the reversible rotary electrical machine 30 and the wheel 35 being disposed in that third section 18.

The main ventilation duct 10 has a fourth section 19 extending from the third section 18 to the air outlet 12, this fourth section again being narrowed relative to the third section and moreover being bent.

FIG. 3 illustrates this same main ventilation duct 10 with in addition the dedicated ventilation duct 15 juxtaposed against the main ventilation duct 10.

This dedicated ventilation duct 15 has an air inlet 16 and an air outlet (which is not shown) which discharges directly into the main ventilation duct 10 at the junction between the second section 14 and the third section 18, in other words at the location of the wheel 35 joined to the shaft 34 of the reversible rotary electrical machine 30.

The dedicated ventilation duct 15 has a first wall 22 which is flat and disposed facing the first and second sections 13 and 14 of the main ventilation duct 10, that first wall 22 extending between the air inlet 16 and the air outlet (not shown) of that dedicated ventilation duct 15.

The dedicated ventilation duct 15 furthermore has a second wall 21 which curves away from the first wall 22 and extends between the air inlet 16 and the air outlet (not shown) of the dedicated duct 15.

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The dedicated ventilation duct 15 furthermore has a third wall 23 and a fourth wall 24 facing each other and connecting the first wall 22 and the second wall 21, its third and fourth walls 23, 24 being flat.

The dedicated ventilation duct 15 further comprises, at the location of its air inlet 16, a movable door 17.

This movable door 17 is connected to one end of the second wall 21 at the location of the air inlet 16, and to the flat third and fourth walls 23, 24.

The door 17 is movable so as to regulate the rate of flow of the stream of air entering through that air inlet 16.

FIG. 4 diagrammatically and partially illustrates a first example embodiment of the electrical circuit of the aircraft 1.

The reversible rotary electrical machine 30 is mechanically linked to the wheel 35 by the shaft 34.

The reversible rotary electrical machine 30 is of three-phase type, each of its phases being electrically connected to the reversible power converter 40.

This reversible converter 40 is capable of operating as a rectifier, that is to say to convert electrical energy of alternating type into electrical energy of direct type (AC/DC), and as an inverter, that is to say to transform electrical energy of direct type into electrical energy of alternating type (DC/AC).

As already indicated, this reversible converter 40 is electrically connected to the electricity distribution network 70 of the aircraft 1.

The electricity distribution network 70 is electrically connected to the checking unit 60, which is furthermore electrically connected to the control module 55 which is adapted to control the movable door 17 of the dedicated ventilation duct 15.

The checking unit 60 and the converter 40 are both electrically connected to the control circuit 50.

The control circuit 50 is furthermore electrically connected to the reversible rotary electrical machine 30.

The checking unit 60 sends and receives information to and from the distribution network 70, the control module 55 of the control circuit 50, and also the main checking unit (not shown) of the aircraft 1.

The control module 55 sends and receives information to and from the checking unit 60, and sends the information to the movable door 17 for its movement in order to regulate the rate of flow of the air entering by the air inlet 16 of the dedicated ventilation duct 15.

The control circuit 50 receives and sends information respectively to and from the checking unit 60, the reversible converter 40 and the reversible rotary electrical machine 30.

The reversible converter 40 is adapted to electrically transfer energy, through conversion, between the reversible rotary electrical machine 30 and the distribution network 70.

The reversible rotary electrical machine 30, as previously indicated, is adapted to be supplied by the electricity distribution network 70 via the reversible converter 40 to rotationally drive its shaft 34 and thereby rotationally drive the wheel 35. When appropriate, the reversible rotary electrical machine 30 operates in motor mode.

This reversible rotary electrical machine 30 is furthermore adapted to be driven by its shaft 34, which is first driven by the wheel 35. When appropriate, the reversible rotary electrical machine 30 operates in alternator mode, that is to say that it generates alternating current electrical energy on those three phases which is converted into direct current electrical energy by the reversible converter 40 then transferred to the electricity distribution network 70, which conveys it to the consumers and/or to the energy storage module 65.

The control module is adapted to control the reversible power converter **40** depending on the mode of operation imposed on the reversible rotary electrical machine **30**.

The control circuit **50** receives commands from the checking unit **60**.

The control module **55** itself is adapted to control the movement of the movable door **17**. The control module **55** receives commands from the checking unit **60**.

With reference to FIG. 3, a description will now be given of the routing of the stream of air passing through the main ventilation duct **10** and in the dedicated ventilation duct **15**, according to the mode of operation of the reversible rotary electrical machine **30**.

Generally, and in particular when the aircraft **1** is in a high altitude flight phase, an air stream enters the main ventilation duct **10** via the air inlet **11**, which air stream enables the heat exchanger **25** to be cooled directly.

In this case, the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** operates in its alternator mode, with the movable door **17** being moved to create a stream of air having a sufficient rate of flow entering by the air inlet **16** and passing through the dedicated ventilation duct **15** to the air outlet (not shown), to finally supply the wheel **35** to make it turn. When appropriate, the wheel **35** drives the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** mechanically which generates additional electrical energy provided to the electricity distribution network **70**.

The door **17** is operated by the control module **55** so as to adapt, or even maximize, the rate of air flow when the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** operates in alternator mode, and to minimize it, or even eliminate it, when the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** operates in motor mode.

To be precise, depending on the rate of flow of air entering the dedicated ventilation duct **15**, and thus supplying the wheel **35**, the electrical power which can be generated by the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** varies. Of course, the higher the rate of air flow, the higher the power that can be generated, and conversely.

Thus, depending on the need for electrical energy of the electricity distribution network **70** (that is to say the electrical power absorbed by that network **70**), the checking unit **60** sends commands to the control module **55** which transforms them into data for moving the movable door **17**.

Of course, the power generated by the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** is directly adjustable by control of that machine **30**, where the door **17** has two modes, referred to as all or nothing, that is to say if it is open or closed.

In what is referred to as an emergency operating mode, it is also necessary to make the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** operate in its alternator operating mode.

Furthermore, by virtue of the electrical energy produced by the reversible rotary electrical machine **30**, it is possible to reduce the specifications of the main generator and/or of the emergency generator and/or to eliminate the energy storage modules installed in the aircraft **1**.

When the aircraft is in a low altitude flight phase, in other words at an altitude not making it possible to have a stream of air flowing in the main ventilation duct **70** with a sufficient rate of flow to cool the heat exchanger **25** through which that air passes, and when the aircraft **1** is in take-off or landing phase, the heat exchanger **25** must furthermore be cooled by virtue of the fan formed by the wheel **35** associated with the reversible rotary electrical machine **30**, which operates in motor mode.

When appropriate, the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** rotationally drives the wheel **35** which imparts movement

to a stream of air within the main ventilation duct **10**, which stream is directed towards the heat exchanger **25** for it to be cooled.

A description will now be made with reference to FIG. 4 of the implementation of the management of the energy provided to the electricity distribution network **70** in the particular case in which the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** operates in alternator mode.

This reversible rotary electrical machine **30** operates as an alternator and is thus considered as a source of electrical energy. However, within the aircraft **1**, there are generally other sources of electrical energy operating simultaneously (main and/or emergency energy sources)

It is preferable for a single source of energy to check the level of voltage on the electricity distribution network **70**, the other energy sources being power-regulated (that is to say with a current loop).

It may also be that the checking unit **60** is adapted to supervise all the energy sources of the aircraft **1** when they operate simultaneously, which checking unit **60** would where appropriate check the level of voltage on the electricity distribution network **70**.

When the electricity distribution network **70** delivers direct current electrical energy, in the case where the amplitude of the voltage on that network **70** is already regulated by a main power source (for example via the checking unit **60**), the control circuit **50** is adapted to perform current control of the reversible converter **40** operating as a rectifier via a control loop making it possible to control the torque of the shaft **34** of the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** (or of the rotor, or of the wheel **35**), or the speed of the shaft **34** or directly to control the power delivered by the reversible rotary electrical machine **30**.

When no main energy source other than the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** operating in alternator mode checks the amplitude of the voltage on the electricity distribution network **70**, the control circuit **50** is then adapted to control the amplitude of the voltage delivered by the reversible converter **40** operating as a rectifier on the electricity distribution network **70**, via an external control loop.

FIG. 5 illustrates a second diagrammatic example of a circuit of the aircraft **1**.

In this example, the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** is directly connected to the electricity distribution network **70**, which is adapted to transport alternating current electrical energy.

No power converter is necessary between the network **70** and the machine **30**.

Where appropriate, the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** acts as a source of current directly connected to the network **70**.

FIG. 6 illustrates a third diagrammatic example of a circuit of the aircraft **1**.

The difference in the diagrammatic electrical circuit of FIG. 6 relative to that of FIG. 4 lies in the fact that the electricity distribution network **70** now transports alternating rather than direct current electrical energy.

Furthermore, the power stage formed by the reversible converter **40** in FIG. 4 is now formed by two reversible converters **40** and **45** as well as an electrical energy coupling device forming a reversible converter of d.c./d.c. type.

The reversible rotary electrical machine **30** is now connected to the first reversible converter **40**, which is electrically connected to device **42**.

The electricity distribution network **70** is now connected to the second reversible converter **45**, which is furthermore electrically connected to the device **42**.

The reversible power converters **40** and **45** are capable of operating as rectifiers and as inverters.

The device **42** comprises a filter, of low-pass type, and enables the transfer to be made between the direct current electrical energy delivered by the respective reversible converter **40**, **45** and supplied to the respective reversible converter **45**, **40**.

In this example, the control circuit **50** is electrically connected to each of the converters **40** and **45** and to the device **42**.

The control circuit **50** is adapted to control at the same time the reversible converter **40**, the reversible converter **45** and the device **42**.

The operation of this electrical circuit will now be described.

Where the amplitude and the frequency of the alternating voltage are controlled on the electricity distribution network **70** by a main power source, the power stage which converts the alternating current electrical energy supplied by the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** into alternating current electrical energy delivered by the reversible converter **45** in the distribution network **70** is regulated in power, in torque or in speed.

For this, the control circuit **50** is adapted to perform current control of the reversible converter **40** operating as a rectifier via a simple control loop so as to control the power delivered (that is to say the torque or the speed of the shaft **34**, or directly the power delivered by the machine **30**). The control circuit **50** is furthermore adapted to perform voltage control of the device **45** via an external control loop.

The control circuit **50** is also adapted to perform current control of the reversible converter **45** operating as an inverter via an internal control loop.

Where the amplitude and the frequency of the alternating voltage on the electricity distribution network is not regulated by a main energy source, the control circuit **50** is adapted to control the reversible converter **40** and the device **42** in the same way as above.

The control circuit **50** is furthermore adapted to perform current control of the reversible converter **45** operating as an inverter via an internal control loop and the control circuit **50** is adapted to control the amplitude and the frequency of the alternating voltage delivered by that reversible converter **45** via an external control loop.

FIG. 7 illustrates a fourth example embodiment of the electrical circuit of aircraft **1**, in which an energy storage module **65** is electrically connected in parallel between the electricity distribution network **70** and the reversible converter **40**.

This is the only difference compared with the electrical circuit of the first example illustrated in FIG. 4, since the electricity distribution network **70** also transports direct current electrical energy.

This energy storage module **65** comprises a battery, with furthermore one or more supercapacitors.

In this fourth example, in the alternator operating mode of the reversible rotary electrical machine **30**, the reversible converter **40** delivers direct current electrical energy directly to the electricity distribution network **70**.

A description will now be given of the operation of this electrical circuit, in the case in which no other main energy source controls the amplitude of the voltage on the electricity distribution network **70**.

The management of the electrical energy generated by the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** and by the energy storage module **65** in parallel depends on the power absorbed by the electricity distribution network **70**.

This quantity of absorbed power may be measured directly on the network **70** by virtue of a voltage measurement, and/or by other measurements of current which may facilitate the management of energy.

When the energy storage module **65** acts as a source of voltage when the power absorbed on the network **70** is greater than the maximum power which can be supplied by the reversible rotary electrical machine **30**, two energy management strategies are possible depending on the quantity of power really absorbed.

If the power really absorbed on the network **70** is less than the maximum power that the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** can generate, that machine **30** alone generates the electrical energy required by the network **70**, without assistance from the energy storage module **65**.

The reversible rotary electrical machine **30** and the converter **40** thus act together as a voltage source.

Where appropriate, the control circuit **50** is adapted to perform current control of the reversible converter **40** acting as a rectifier via an internal control loop so as to control the torque on the shaft **34**, and the control circuit **50** is furthermore adapted to control the amplitude of the voltage delivered by the reversible converter **40** to the network **70** via an external control loop.

If the power really absorbed by the network **70** is greater than the maximum power which the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** can generate, the machine **30** generates its maximum power and the energy storage module **65** supplies the rest of the power required to attain the power really absorbed by the network **70**.

Where appropriate, the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** acts as a current source, and the control circuit **50** is adapted to perform current control of the reversible converter **40** via a single control loop. This regulation in fact corresponds to regulating the machine **30** to its maximum power value.

The energy storage module **65** furthermore acts as a voltage source.

Where appropriate, the checking unit **60** is adapted to control the amplitude of the voltage supplied to the distribution network **70** via a control loop, and checking unit **60** is optionally adapted to check the quantity of current entering and leaving the energy storage module **65** so as to monitor its state of charge.

In this fourth embodiment, it is also possible for the energy storage module **65** to continuously act as a voltage source, and two strategies may then be envisaged depending on the power really absorbed on the distribution network.

If the power really absorbed on the network **70** is less than the maximum power which the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** can generate, the energy storage module **65** then acts as a component through which the power delivered by that machine **30** transits.

Where appropriate, the checking unit **60** is adapted to check the amplitude of the voltage at the terminals of the energy storage module **65**, which voltage is delivered to electricity distribution network **70**.

Optionally, the checking unit **60** is furthermore adapted to check the quantity of current entering and leaving the terminals of the energy storage module **65** so as to check its state of charge.

If the power really absorbed on the electricity distribution network **70** is greater than the maximum power that the reversible rotary electrical machine **30** can generate, the energy storage module **65** supplies, in addition to the power generated by the machine **30**, the rest of the power required on the distribution network **70**.

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In the same way, the checking unit **60** is adapted to check the amplitude of the voltage delivered by the energy storage module **65** to the electricity distribution network **70**, and, optionally, to check the quantity of current entering and leaving the terminals of the energy storage module **65** so as to check its state of charge.

FIG. 8 illustrates a fifth example embodiment of the electrical circuit of the aircraft **1**.

Relative to the first example embodiment of the circuit illustrated in FIG. 4, the circuit illustrated in FIG. 9 comprises an additional reversible rotary electrical machine **30** associated with an additional wheel **35** via an additional shaft **34**.

Furthermore, that additional rotary electrical machine **30** is electrically connected to an additional reversible converter **40**, which is electrically connected in parallel between the electricity distribution network **70** and the reversible converter **40**.

In this case there are thus two energy sources disposed in parallel, one being a reference source and the other being additional.

The control circuit **50** is then electrically connected to both reversible converters **40**.

The control circuit receives and sends information from and to each of the reversible converters **40**.

The operation of this circuit will now be described.

The operation in parallel of the first and second reversible rotary electrical machines **30** depends on the quantity of power really absorbed by the electricity distribution network **70**.

Let it be considered that one of the two reversible rotary electrical machines **30** is taken as reference.

If the power really absorbed on the network **70** is less than the maximum power which the reference reversible rotary electrical machine **30** can generate, that machine **30** by itself generates the power really absorbed in order to supply that network **70**, without the assistance of the other reversible rotary electrical machine **30**, which is thus controlled by the control circuit **50** in order not to supply any energy.

The reference reversible rotary electrical machine **30** thus acts as a source of voltage.

Where possible, the control circuit **50** is adapted to provide current control of the reversible converter **40** associated with that reference machine **30** so as to control the torque or the speed of the shaft **34** of that machine **30**, or its power.

Furthermore, the control circuit **50** is adapted to control the amplitude of the voltage delivered by that reversible converter **40** associated with the reference reversible rotary electrical machine **30** via an external control loop.

If the power really absorbed on the distribution network **70** is greater than the maximum power that the reference reversible rotary electrical machine **30** can generate, the latter supplies its maximum power and the rest of the power required is supplied by the other reversible rotary electrical machine **30**.

The reference reversible rotary electrical machine **30** thus acts as a source of current, and where appropriate, the control circuit **50** is adapted to provide current control of the reversible converter **40** associated with the reference machine **30**, via a single control loop which in fact enables that reference machine **30** to be set to its maximum power value.

The other reversible rotary electrical machine **30** thus acts as a source of voltage and where appropriate, the control circuit **50** is adapted to provide current control of the reversible converter **40** associated with that other machine **30** via an internal control loop, so as to control the torque on its shaft **34**.

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Furthermore, the control circuit **50** is adapted to control the amplitude of the voltage delivered to the network **70** by the reversible converter **40** associated with the other machine **30**, via an external control loop.

To measure the amplitude of the voltage of the electricity distribution network **70**, it is possible to make direct measurements of voltage on that network **70**, and/or to make additional measurements of current.

A certain number of example embodiments of the electrical circuit of the aircraft **1** have just been described with the associated energy management strategies. It is of course possible to apply other energy management strategies, or to combine them, for example when more than two reversible rotary electrical machines **30** operate in alternator mode simultaneously, with or without an associated energy storage module.

In a variant not illustrated, the aircraft comprises other dedicated ventilation ducts of the same type as that which has just been described, which are each juxtaposed or not juxtaposed against a respective main ventilation duct, those dedicated ventilation ducts being dedicated to the supply air of the reversible rotary electrical machine.

For example, those other dedicated ducts and/or main ducts are installed in the ventral fairing of the aircraft, in the vicinity of the wings, fore or aft of the latter, or those other ducts are installed in the region of the front undercarriage of the aircraft.

In a variant not illustrated, the main ventilation duct and the dedicated ventilation duct are merged. In other words, there is no separate dedicated duct **15**, but the main duct alone supplies the wheel **35** with air. As appropriate, the main duct includes or does not include a regulating device as described for the dedicated duct **15**, that regulating device being controlled or not controlled by a control module as described above.

In a variant not illustrated, the electrical energy coupling device of d.c./d.c. type comprises, in addition to a filter, a surge limiter and/or a power dissipation unit.

In a variant not illustrated, the electrical energy coupling device comprises an energy storage system connected via a static converter, or uniquely comprises a block of capacitors. In all cases, this device is a filtering component contributing to putting into form the electrical energy processed by the reversible converter **40**, and optionally by the reversible converter **45**.

In a variant not illustrated, when the reversible rotary electrical machine associated with the wheel operates as a fan, it enables for example a non-pressurized zone to be ventilated to avoid the accumulation of fuel vapor.

In still another variant not illustrated, the control module enabling the regulating device present in the dedicated duct to be acted upon is integrated into the checking unit, and/or the control circuit enabling the reversible power converter to be controlled is integrated into the checking unit.

In still another variant not illustrated, the aircraft comprises an electrical energy control system dedicated to the emergency operation of the aircraft, which, when that emergency operation is triggered, takes control of the checking unit, of the control circuit, as well as of the control module, in order to make available all the functionalities required for implementing that operation.

In still another variant not illustrated, the air inlet **16** of duct **15** is closed, and where appropriate, either the machine **30** is controlled to generate a power residue with the air supplied by duct **10**, or the machine **30** is controlled so as not to supply power, or the wheel **35** is mechanically locked.

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Of course, the geometry of the rotary electrical machine **30** and/or the wheel **35** and/or duct **10** and/or duct **15** may be modified to improve the aerodynamic performance.

It should be noted more generally that the invention is not limited to the examples described and represented.

The invention claimed is:

1. An aircraft comprising:

at least one rotary electrical machine;

at least one wheel for imparting movement to a stream of air, linked to said at least one rotary electrical machine;

at least one system to cool;

at least one first ventilation duct configured to supply said wheel with air;

an electricity distribution network;

at least one power converter connected to said at least one rotary electrical machine and to said electricity distribution network; and

at least one control circuit configured to control said at least one power converter;

at least one second ventilation duct in which are disposed said at least one rotary electrical machine and at least partially said at least one system to cool;

wherein said at least one rotary electrical machine is reversible and said at least one power converter is reversible, said at least one control circuit being configured to control said at least one reversible power converter for: in a first motor operating mode of said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine, taking a supply current from said electricity distribution network to electrically supply said reversible rotary electrical machine and thereby drive said at least one wheel for imparting movement to a stream of air, by virtue of which said at least one system to cool is cooled; and

in a second alternator operating mode of said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine, in which a stream of air flows in said at least one first ventilation duct and imparts movement to said at least one wheel, providing supply power to said electricity distribution network, which power is generated by said reversible rotary electrical machine which is driven by said wheel,

wherein said at least one first ventilation duct includes a device for regulating a rate of flow of the stream of air entering that first duct, and the device for regulating is positioned at an entrance to the first ventilation duct, and wherein said first ventilation duct is juxtaposed against said second ventilation duct and comprises an air inlet and an opposite air outlet, which air outlet discharges into said second ventilation duct.

2. An aircraft according to claim **1**, comprising a control module configured to control said device for regulating the rate of flow of the stream of air entering said first duct, by

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virtue of which said regulating device is able to minimize the rate of flow of air in motor mode and adapt or even maximize the rate of flow of air in alternator mode, depending on need for energy in the network.

3. An aircraft according to claim **1**, comprising at least one energy storage module electrically connected to said electricity distribution network.

4. An aircraft according to claim **1**, wherein at least one control circuit is configured to control the power delivered by said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine by adapting the current passing through at least one reversible converter.

5. An aircraft according to claim **1**, wherein at least one control circuit is configured to control voltage supplied by at least one reversible converter to said electricity distribution network.

6. An aircraft according to claim **1**, wherein at least one control circuit is configured to control current supplied by at least one reversible converter to said electricity distribution network, by virtue of which said at least one rotary electrical machine acts as a source of current.

7. An aircraft according to claim **1**, comprising a d.c./d.c. type electrical energy coupling device disposed between a first reversible converter and a second reversible converter, said first reversible converter being connected to said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine and said second reversible converter being connected to said distribution network, said at least one control circuit being configured to control the voltage supplied by said d.c./d.c. type electrical energy coupling device to said second reversible converter.

8. An aircraft according to claim **1**, comprising at least one energy storage module connected to the distribution network and to said at least one reversible converter, and a checking unit which is configured to check said at least one control circuit, said checking unit furthermore being configured to check voltage at terminals of said at least one energy storage module.

9. An aircraft according to claim **8**, wherein said checking unit is configured to check quantities of current entering and current leaving said at least one energy storage module.

10. An aircraft according to claim **1**, wherein said distribution network transports alternating or direct current electrical energy.

11. An aircraft according to claim **1**, wherein said at least one reversible rotary electrical machine operates in alternator mode when the aircraft is in what is referred to as emergency operation.

12. An aircraft according to claim **1**, wherein said system to cool is a heat exchanger.

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